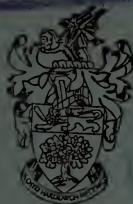


WILSON BEYD OF COLWYN
14 OCT 1953
BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1952

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM McKENDRICK

M.D., D.P.H.

WHICH INCLUDES THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

W. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A.

Arthur Dunwell, Princes Drive, Colwyn Bay

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor I. Ll. Davies (Chairman).

Alderman W. R. Blackburn.	Councillor G. H. Hughes.
Councillor J. Edwards.	„ G. Rhodes.
„ H. Hall.	„ W. S. Rodenhurst.
„ W. H. Harrison.	„ G. H. Ryden.
„ W. Howarth.	„ F. Scholes.

Mayor of the Borough : Alderman L. Firth.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1952-53.

Medical Officer of Health :

Wm. McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

Wm. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

MITCHELL PATTINSON, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

Clerks :

Mrs. P. G. STORRS.

Miss B. M. THOMAS.

Town Hall,
Colwyn Bay.

11th August, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee;
Colwyn Bay Borough Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my report on the health of residents in your area in 1952.

Much of the statistical information given is prescribed by the Minister of Health. There is little startling to note. The trend is towards longer life and less infectious disease of the type known to our parents—scarlet fever, typhoid, diphtheria, etc., syphilis, erysipelas. Even Tuberculosis is being mastered. On the other hand, diseases like coronary disease and diseases resulting from the increased pace of life such as arterial disease, hypertension, etc., are increasing. Cancer does not seem to be increasing significantly. All this suggests that the diseases for which the Health Department was formerly made chiefly responsible, are being firmly controlled. New responsibilities arise—food poisoning is a constant threat and its control requires a new technique.

The new Health Service—this soulless automaton—is revealing its weakness. It has three sections—the Preventive Service, the General Practitioner Service and the Hospital Service. These are, theoretically, united at the highest level but they are deliberately kept apart at functioning levels. No doubt the electors get what they deserve—but they don't know what they have got. The Health Committee deals with one part of the Health Service, the part that spends about one twentieth of the total cost of the service—the part that is controlled by the ratepayers—the part that is charged with the prevention of disease and the increase of healthiness.

The ramifications of this task are immense—housing, food supply, water supply, cleansing, drainage, are obviously bound up with health administration. Enquiry is proceeding into the causes of cancer and questions of soil composition, atmospheric

pollution, drainage, etc., are being asked by the Cancer Research workers. This again indicates a suspicion that control of that disease will ultimately be your responsibility.

I am glad to record increased activity in the provision of houses; this is off-set by the increasing impatience of applicants, some of whom have lived for years in very difficult circumstances. Some encouragement may be taken from the efforts now being made to provide new houses. The Council has already completed 47 houses in 1953; 96 are under construction and another 36 are under contract to commence (i.e. 179 houses may be expected either in 1953 or in the early part of 1954). In addition it is proposed to construct 6 houses at Hill-side Road and 234 at Elwy Road. These will be ready, it is hoped, in 1955. 319 houses may not satisfy all wants but it should go far towards satisfying needs.

The work of the department continues to grow in all directions. The office is not only the centre from which the work of the Colwyn Bay Health Committee is organised; it is also the centre for much County Council work—e.g. Ambulance Services, Home Helps, Care of the Aged, School Medical Service, Maternity and Child Welfare Service, etc. Here is an example of most beneficial co-operation between two Authorities, which could well serve as an example to others.

In this work I am most efficiently supported by the staff—Mrs. Storrs and Miss Thomas are jointly employed by the County Council and by Colwyn Bay Council. To Mr. Austwick I express thanks for support and hope that he will soon be back restored to full health.

Mr. Pattinson who commenced duties as Additional Sanitary Inspector in February, 1952, has willingly undertaken many extra burdens and deserves commendation.

Lastly, I gladly acknowledge the constant stimulating support of you, Mr. Chairman.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Wm. McKENDRICK,

Medical Officer of Health,

VITAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough (acres)	7,124
Registrar General's estimated population.....	22,240
Number of inhabited houses	7,150
Sum represented by a penny rate	£934

Live Births :

	Male	Female	Total
Total	108	87	195
Legitimate	101	84	185
Illegitimate	7	3	10
Birth rate per 1,000 population (a) Crude.....			8.8
(b) Corrected.....			9.6
		(factor 1.09)	

Still Births :

Total	3	3	6
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Still-birth rate per 1,000 population.....			0.27

Infant Deaths :

Total	4	1	5
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births.....			25.5
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks.....			4 males

Deaths :	144	226	370
Death rate per 1,000 population (a) Crude.....			16.6
(b) Corrected.....			11.45
		(Factor 0.69)	

Maternal Mortality Rate :

Deaths from Child-birth	1	=4.9
Deaths from Cancer.....		61
Deaths from Coronary Disease.....		44

The Registrar General has estimated that the population has fallen by 100 during 1951-52. This implies a fall of 2,500 since population figures were given after the war in 1945. In 1952 the number of deaths exceeded the number of births in the borough by 175.

The following table shows how the statistics have varied during the past 5 years and also gives the corresponding rates in England and Wales.

	England and Wales		Colwyn Bay			
	1952	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Population	—	23290	23290	22530	22340	22240
Birth Rate (Crude)	—	12.2	12.2	11.2	9.9	8.8
Birth Rate (Corrected) ...	15.3	—	—	12.3	10.9	9.6
Infant Mortality Rate ...	27.6	30.5	42.0	26.7	31.0	25.5
Still-birth Rate	0.35	0.3	0.47	0.26	0.17	0.27
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.72	0.0	3.7	0.00	4.4	4.9
Death Rate (Crude) ...	—	16.7	15.9	16.0	20.2	16.6
Death Rate (Corrected)	11.3	11.6	11.1	11.2	13.9	11.4

These figures show a steady fall in birth rate, a fairly stable death rate, and a falling infant mortality rate. One death from maternal causes, causes the rate to soar—but on average over the past five years during which there were 1,266 births and 3 maternal deaths, the Maternal Mortality was double that of England and Wales. This is a grave statement and indicates that there is inadequate ante-natal care. It is worthy of note that not one of these women who lost their lives as a result of pregnancy attended the ante-natal clinic. The woman who died in 1952 not only refused to attend but absented herself from her home when the obstetrical consultant visited there.

Both the infant mortality and the still-birth rates are below that of the country as a whole. The causes of infant deaths were :—

Age	Cause
1 hour.....	Cardiac failure, lung collapse.
1 day.....	Hydrocephalus.
3 days.....	Prematurity.
3 days.....	Pneumonia.
1 month.....	Prematurity.

The following table shows the causes of death :—

	1951	1952		Total
		Male	Female	
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ...	3	3	1	4
Tuberculosis (Other)	0	0	1	1
Other Infective Diseases.....	1	0	0	0
Syphilitic	0	1	0	1
Malignant Diseases :				
Stomach	10	2	6	8
Lung	6	5	1	6
Breast	6	0	7	7
Uterus	4	0	0	0
Other	42	15	25	40
Total Cancer	68	22	39	61
Blood Diseases	2	1	1	2
Diabetes	5	0	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	89	24	44	68
Coronary Diseases.....	57	23	21	44
Hypertension with Heart Disease	12	6	7	13
Other Heart Disease.....	93	30	64	94
Other Circulatory Disease	19	2	6	8
Influenza	16	0	0	0
Pneumonia	9	3	3	6
Bronchitis	14	5	9	14
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1	3	4
Ulcer of Stomach, etc.....	1	3	0	3
Gastritis, Enteritis, etc.....	4	0	0	0
Nephritis, etc.	5	3	1	4
Prostatic Disease	6	4	0	4
Pregnancy	0	0	1	1
Congenital Malformations	1	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	33	8	17	25
Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	3	0	0	0
Other Accidents	7	3	4	7
Suicide	1	0	0	0
Total All Causes.....	451	144	226	370

It is noteworthy that Coronary Disease was not specifically mentioned in the Registrar General's returns until 1950, then forty deaths were recorded. In 1951 there were 44 due to this disease. Diseases of the heart and circulation accounted for 227 of the 370 deaths. Cancer was second in importance.

Pneumonia and bronchitis continue to take toll—and probably will as long as penicillin is freely available.

It is pleasing to record that apart from tuberculosis, which caused 5 deaths, there was no other death from a recognised infectious disease.

There were not any deaths due to road accidents.

The ages at which death occurred were :—

Age	Male	Female	Total
0—1	4	1	5
1—4	—	—	—
5—9	—	—	—
10—14	—	—	—
15—19	—	1	1
20—24	—	—	—
25—34	1	5	6
35—44	3	6	9
45—54	12	13	25
55—64	24	14	38
65 and over.....	112	184	286
	146	224	370

It is pleasing to record that no child died between the age of one month and sixteen years and only seven died between one month and thirty-five years of age. Almost 90% of the deaths concerned persons over 65 years of age.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Laboratory Provisions :

(a) Bacteriological :

The Public Health Laboratory at Bryn Hyfryd, Conway, is well equipped and the staff are most helpful. Any type of bacteriological investigation is undertaken and reports are quickly made. I have found it to my advantage to meet or to telephone Dr. Kingsley Smith and to discuss problems with him.

He is most co-operative and practical in his co-operation in preventive medicine.

The following specimens were examined and reported on :

Sent by :	Water	Milks	Ice- Creams	Swabs	Faeces	Urine	Sputum	C.S.F.	Misc.
Health Department	58	5	105	22	7	2	—	—	—
Colwyn Bay Hospital	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Isolation Hospital	—	—	—	89	8	—	1	17	—
Maternity Home	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Penrhos College	—	—	—	154	15	—	—	—	1
Rydal School	—	—	—	1036	7	—	—	—	—
Medical Practitioners	—	—	—	16	6	—	1	—	1

(b) Pathological and Biochemical :

There is a laboratory provided by the Regional Hospital Board at the Colwyn Bay and West Denbighshire Hospital at which most laboratory enquiries required by doctors in confirming a diagnosis are made.

(c) Water :

(1) Chemical Test :

Analysis of water for chemical purity, etc., is carried out by the Public Analyst at the Assay Office, Chester.

The following is the most recent analysis. It indicates that the gathering ground is satisfactory. Whereas bacteriological tests give evidence (if there is any) of recent contamination of the gathering grounds or delivery pipes and therefore of present danger, the chemical tests give evidence of more remote contamination and so risk to the gathering ground.

Chemical Analysis.

Tap on rising main—18.8.52.

In parts per 100,000 of water :—

Total solid matter in solution	80.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates.....	Nil
Nitrites	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides.....	10.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80° F	1.94
Free and Saline ammonia.....	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.14
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil
Microscopical examination of the Sediment.....	Nil
Temporary hardness in degrees Clark.....	25.0
Permanent hardness in degrees Clark.....	5.0
pH value	6.7
Residual free chlorine	less than 0.01

The above Chemical Analysis is satisfactory.

(2) Bacteriological Tests :

During the year 27 samples of water were taken from domestic taps, etc., in various parts of the Borough (houses, bakehouses, offices, etc.), at frequent intervals—especially in summer, but also during the Winter. All showed that the water as supplied in Colwyn Bay is pure.

(d) Milk :

Milk samples were taken from all producers delivering milk to retailers and pasteurising plants in the area. Samples are sent to the Laboratory of the Conway Valley Creameries. Samples taken after treatment are sent to the Public Health Laboratory.

As practically all milk sold in the Borough is pasteurised, the latter tests are the more important.

Ambulance Facilities :

The Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps continued to serve this town in a voluntary capacity. Over 30 men devote part of each week to manning the Ambulance and to ensuring that three ambulances can be on the road within a few minutes of any call. The County Council is responsible for the service and pays all expenses.

During the year, the day to day administration of the hospital transport service was delegated to the Health Department, Colwyn Bay, and vigorous efforts were made to ensure that abuses were lessened. Appeals to doctors and hospitals, refusals of unreasonable requests, request for verification of need, grouping of patients, etc., led to halving the mileage during the first quarter of 1953. There is still, in my opinion, need for improvement. People are being sent to hospital or clinic on slight excuse, many of them can walk to the pictures or to shops but cannot walk or bus to the clinic. These are the cases that are being watched and, I am glad to say, I am now receiving aid from the doctors and consultants in this check.

It must not be assumed that all patients leaving hospital are so ill that they cannot walk; nor must it be assumed that all patients attending an out-patient's department are in need of transport. It was startling to find how many ceased to need free transport when an ambulance was sent for them instead of a sitting car; many, too, found that they did not need free transport when they were made to share a car with another patient due for treatment about the same time.

The Honorary Secretary of the Ambulance Corps has supplied me with the following statement which shows the service called for:—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Accidents	38	72	40	63	91	84
Admissions to Hospitals...	109	193	303	426	687	712
Admissions to Nursing Homes	73	91	90	106	120	88
House to House Transport	75	99	54	32	43	30
Out of District Transport	99	127	125	85	84	81
Total Mileage	12387	23033	18506	15007	19101	19787
Ambulance Case Hours...	943	1174	1331	1443	1488	1452
Personnel Hours	3772	4698	5324	4326	5952	4387
Total Cases	475	581	614	711	850	911

It should be remembered that some of these 911 cases were not only taken to but taken back from hospital—so that in fact 1148 passengers were given free transport.

In addition, 4885 patients were carried 43,209 miles (1st December 1951 to 1st December, 1952) in sitting-car cases; 434 patients were carried 10,535 miles by the Abergele and the Colwyn Bay Ambulances and a small number carried by the Llanrwst and Llangerniew Ambulances, for the Western District No. 1 of this County.

In short, for this end of the County, comprising Abergele, Aled and Colwyn Bay, of which Colwyn Bay has two-thirds of the population, over 6,467 patients were provided with free transport. The population of Colwyn Bay is 22,240, and that of the Western 1 District is 36,575—one trip for every 5 residents. What are we ?

To those who, in this service, give without stint and without any monetary reward, we owe thanks—and we owe it to them that we should scorn those who abuse the service.

First Aid :

The Superintendent of the Colwyn Bay Division of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, has given me the following statement on the work done by his officers and men during 1952. This work consists in rendering First Aid on the sea front during the season, attendance at Cinemas, Sport's Meetings, etc.—in short, whenever crowds are collected, St. John's men are in attendance. I can vouch for the value of this work—especially on the sea front. Moreover, by advising me of the type of accident that is occurring, the Secretary has enabled me to take appropriate preventive action.

No. of cases treated by Ambulance Division.....	133
No. of cases treated by Nursing Division.....	102
No. of hours duty given by Ambulance Division.....	2790
No. of hours duty given by Nursing Division.....	1054
Strength of Ambulance Division.....	24
Strength of Nursing Division.....	13

Clinics :

Clinics are held as follows :—

- At the Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road, Colwyn Bay.
Tuesdays : *Child Welfare Centre at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
(each week)
Wednesdays : *Toddlers' Clinic at 2 p.m. (alternate weeks)
Thursdays : Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m.
(alternate weeks)
Fridays : Tuberculosis Clinic at 9.30 a.m. on 1st and 3rd
Fridays of each month.
*Ante-Natal Clinics at 2 p.m. (each week)

The Obstetric Consultant attends once every four weeks on a Thursday when he sees women by appointment. These appointments are made at the Friday ante-natal Clinic.

2. At Llysfaen (Church House).
Mondays : *Child Welfare at 3 p.m. (alternate weeks).
3. At Mochdre (Church House).
Mondays : *Child Welfare at 3 p.m. (alternate weeks).

*Attended by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Ladies' Committee has continued its activities and very successful Socials, Make-do-and-Mend Classes, Toy-making Classes, Talks and Film Shows, have been held.

There is not a Day Nursery in the area.

Venereal Diseases :

These diseases are treated as follows :—

1. Llandudno and District Hospital—
Every Thursday—Females 2—4 p.m.
Males 5—7 p.m.
2. Chester Royal Infirmary—Out-Patients' Department.
Mondays—Males 5—7 p.m.
Saturdays—Males Noon.
Mondays—Females 5—7 p.m.
Thursdays—Females 5—7 p.m.
3. Bangor—Caernarvon and Anglesey Infirmary :
Wednesdays—Males 6.0 p.m.
Fridays—Females 2—4 p.m.

Water Supplies :

There have been useful extensions of the water supply of the district in 1952. The mains were extended to the Bryn-y-Maen area and to Llanellian. These have now been functioning for some months and are proving very advantageous to the residents who not only receive water (which was not always so in previous years) but receive good water.

The mains in various parts of the Borough had become furred to such a degree as to limit the supply—especially in Llysfaen. These have been thoroughly cleaned and there has been, as a result, a marked improvement.

The Aled R.D.C. Reservoir is supplied from the Borough mains but adjustments are necessary before this supply will be satisfactory.

28 Houses are still dependent on surface wells.

256 Houses in all have no water supply to the house—i.e. they take water from standpipes or wells.

(a) The following bacterial tests were made during 1952 :—

Town Mains	27
Wells and Streams	12
Rhos Swimming Pool.....	19

Mr. E. Oliver Jones, M.I. Munc. E., has given me the following statement of the Rainfall at Cowlyd Lake, and the consumption of water within the Borough in 1952.

RAINFALL.

Month	Inches	No. of days with 0.01 inches or more
January	12.27	21
February	4.16	12
March	5.40	12
April	4.87	14
May	2.59	10
June	6.39	14
July	2.32	11
August	7.23	15
September	11.50	20
October	13.99	14
November	8.25	14
December	9.72	16
	<hr/> 88.69	<hr/> 173

CONSUMPTION OF WATER

January	38,768,600	gallons
February	36,066,000	"
March	41,060,300	"
April	39,318,000	"
May	41,726,000	"
June	42,717,000	"
July	47,510,600	"
August	46,164,200	"
September	40,509,000	"
October	38,263,300	"
November	38,496,000	"
December	40,882,800	"
	<hr/>	
	491,481,800	

The following statement was given me by Mr. Thos. H. Evans, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act to the Denbigh County Council :—

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Borough of Colwyn Bay during the year ended 31st December, 1952 :

Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not Genuine or Sub-standard
Milk	55	52	3
Butter	1	1	—
Margarine	1	1	—
Flour	1	1	—
Jam	1	1	—
Tinned Fish	1	1	—
Tinned Tomatoes	1	1	—
Meat Paste	1	1	—
Mustard	1	1	—
Sausages	5	5	—
Rice	1	1	—
Pepper	1	1	—
Salad Cream	1	1	—
Blancmange Powder	1	1	—
Ice Cream	7	6	1
Beer	1	1	—
Gin	2	—	2
	<hr/>		
Totals	82	76	6

As will be observed from the above Table three samples of milk were certified to be Not Genuine. In two instances the deficiency was in the solids-not-fat content and in the other case there was a deficiency in fat but in no case was the deficiency sufficient to justify any further action.

A sample of ice cream showed a large deficiency in sucrose but an explanation of the deficiency given by the manufacturers was accepted as reasonable by the Public Analyst and the only further action taken in the matter was the submission to the Analyst of several further samples of ice cream of the same makers. These were all certified to be genuine.

The two samples of gin shown in the Table as "Not Genuine" were from the same source. They were both certified to contain an excessive amount of water and the licensee of the hotel from which they were obtained was prosecuted, convicted and fined.

All other samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

(Signed) THOS. H. EVANS,

Chief Inspector

County of Denbigh.

17, Vicarage Hill,
Wrexham.

26th May, 1953.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of Infectious disease during 1952 :—

Notifiable Diseases	Years								Number of Deaths at ages—Years							
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Diphtheria																
Diphtheria Observation																
Erysipelas	4						1	3								
Scarlet Fever	11		6	3	2											
Scarlet Fever Obsvn.																
Enteric																
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis																
Pulmonary T.B.	21	1	2	2	2	9	5						1	2	1	4
Other forms T.B.	5			3	1	1						1				1
Pneumonia	7		1		2	1	2	1						2	4	6
Measles	66	2	34	26	2	2										
Poliomyelitis	3		1	1	1											
Poliomyelitis Obsvn.																
Dysentery	2				1	1										
Encephalitis																
Whooping Cough	10	1	1	7		1										
Ophthal. Neonatorum	6	6														
Puerperal Pyrexia																
Food Poisoning																
Totals	135	10	45	42	11	15	8	4				1	1	4	5	11

The table shows that once again there were no cases of diphtheria. Immunisation has been offered to all children on reaching the age of 7 months and a stimulating dose to all children on entering school at $4\frac{1}{2}$ —5 years. The dread of diphtheria is diminishing and too many parents now delay giving their children protection. Increased propaganda has been necessary to keep the number immune above the safety margin for the town.

Immunisation against whooping cough has also been offered. Many mothers value this service. Only 10 cases were notified. No doubt others occurred but they were so mild that no notice was taken of them—even by parents.

Measles was not epidemic until very late in 1952—many cases occurred in 1953.

Tuberculosis :

It was not necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons employed in the Milk Trade who suffer from tuberculosis), nor has it been necessary to use Sec. 172 of the Public Health Act to secure the removal of persons from tuberculosis.

The appointment of a Health Visitor to give special attention to tuberculosis patients has been a great service. Frequent visits and propaganda have made victims conscious of the need for care and for treatment. I can already see signs of control that were previously missing. In this connection too, I would like to note the attention given to preventive work by the Chest Physicians who make it obvious that they mean to work with the Health Department.

The following table shows the incidence of Tuberculosis in 1952 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths (during year)			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0— 1.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— 9.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10—14.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20—24.....	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—34.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44.....	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
45—54.....	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—64.....	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	15	6	3	2	3	1	—	—

The Tuberculosis Register showed the following state at the beginning and end of the year :—

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
On Register 1/1/52.....	57	38	95	7	10	17
On Register 31/12/53.....	62	41	103	9	8	17

With the appointment of the Tuberculosis Health Visitor, constant revision of this register is being made.

The following statement was sent me by the Chest Physician, Dr. E. Clifford Jones from which it will be noted that 324 attendances were made at the Clinic :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Adults	C'dren	Adults	C'dren	Adults	C'dren
(a) Definitely Tuberculosis ...	7	4	—	—	1	—
(b) Diagnosis not complete.....	3	2	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-Tuberculosis	20	35	9	18	—	—
(d) Tuberculous transfer cases...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	30	42	9	18	1	—

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

TABLE A—Age Groups.
Details of Mass Radiography Survey of Colwyn Bay General Population and Schoolchildren, March, 1953.

	Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 & Over		Totals
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Total number of persons examined	3773	187	86	505	511	345	368	252	340	332	479	160	208	1781 1992
Normal and Abnormal														
Total number found to be abnormal.....	167 or 4.43%	6	1	9	6	6	9	11	13	30	16	32	28	94 73
Classification of Abnormal Cases :—														
(a) Definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1 or 0.03%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 —
(b) Needing further observation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20 or 0.53%	—	—	1	3	2	2	6	1	3	1	—	1	12 8
(c) Other Abnormalities of the Chest.	146 or 3.87%	6	1	8	3	4	7	5	12	26	15	32	27	81 65

**Details of Mass Radiographic Survey of Colwyn Bay General
Population and School Children—March, 1953.**

Table 2. Details of "Other Abnormalities."

	Total	Male	Female
Bronchitis and Emphysema.....	58	34	24
Bony Abnormality	27	12	15
Acquired Heart Disease	20	6	14
Healed Post Primary P.T.	17	12	5
Pleural Thickening	8	6	2
Bronchiectasis	7	6	1
Pneumoconiosis	3	3	—
Healed Primary P.T.	2	2	—
Lobectomy	2	—	2
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	—	1
Collapsed lobe	1	—	1
Totals	146	81	65

From these tables you will see that 3,773 persons were X. Rayed in Colwyn Bay Borough—1,781 males and 1,992 females.

Amongst all that number only 1 was found to have definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In addition there were 20 persons who were further investigated with a view to proving that a doubtful condition was not tuberculosis. After investigation I am glad to say that they were not notified to me and so presumably were found to be free from disease.

The Unit however, not only dealt with the question of Tuberculosis but they searched for many other conditions. 146 people were found to have other abnormalities, most of which were not medically important but were capable of causing worrying symptoms to the patient ; consequently these people benefitted by being reassured that the symptoms were not indicative of existing diseases. For example, 27 people had slight abnormalities of the bones of the chest. 19 had had tuberculosis at some time earlier in life and were found to be completely healed. 58 were found to have a simple bronchitic condition and could be reassured that there was nothing more serious. 8 had had pleurisy which, although healed, left a certain amount of thickening and which could cause discomfort and worry although not now ranking as a disease.

The report therefore shows that of the 3,773 X. Rayed, 3,606 were found to be normal in every respect.

People are apt to regard Mass Radiography as a method of discovering tuberculosis. These figures show clearly that this is a very secondary purpose. Many other conditions that can cause discomfort and worry may be found. Mass Radiography can give accurate explanation of these discomforts and give relief from worry. 167 persons were so reassured.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE BOROUGH

The following report has been given me for the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. A. Austwick) by the Additional Sanitary Inspector (Mr. M. Pattinson) on work carried out for the year ending December, 1952.

General Summary.

Complaints received and attended to.....	481
No. of Nuisances found.....	515
" Houses which were inspected for nuisances.....	386
" Nuisances abated	511
" Nuisances not abated but work in hand.....	4
" Drains and Fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke	87
" Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc.....	854
" Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances.....	515
" Formal Notices and Order served for Nuisances	2
" Visits to Factories with mechanical power.....	136
" Visits to Factories without mechanical power.....	8
" Visits to Schools	36
" Miscellaneous Visits	357
" Inspections made to Dance Halls, Cinemas and other places of Entertainment.....	58
" Enquiries re Infectious Diseases	3
" Re overcrowding and Rent Appeals	12
" Visits re Water Supply.....	56
" Special Housing Inspections.....	314
" Houses let-in-lodgings	127
" Visits re keeping of animals, stables, piggeries.....	407
" Inspections re Rats and Mice	280
" Visits to Camping Sites, Caravans, etc.	128

Sanitary Defects.

No. of Stopped Drains.....	149
„ „ Defective Drains	41
„ „ Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cesspools	8
„ „ Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings.....	25
„ „ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards	11
„ „ Defective or new Inspection Chambers.....	8
„ „ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes.....	8
„ „ Burst Water Pipes.....	26
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings.....	33
„ „ Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms.....	67
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outhouses.....	1
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting.....	27
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside)	30
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside)	13
„ „ Accumulations—manure and other refuse.....	23
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins	26
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings.....	17
„ „ Damp conditions in Houses.....	17
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accom- modation	2
„ „ New Pedestals W.C.	6
„ „ Choked Road Ditches	11
„ „ Defective Grates	4
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc.	28
„ „ Defective chimneys	6
„ „ Drains reconstructed	59
„ „ Sinks discharging to surface water drain.....	4
„ „ Unsatisfactory Keeping of Animals.....	40
„ „ House-let-in-lodgings byelaws contraventions.....	10

Water Supplies.

No. of Water Samples :—

	Bact.	Chem.	Sat.	Unsat.
Town Mains	27	1	22	5
Wells and Streams	12	—	5	7
Rhos Swimming Pool.....	19	—	19	—
Houses supplied by Wells/Springs, etc.....				28
Houses—no water supply direct to house, i.e. stand or wells				256

TABLE III.

(A.)...Surface Water Outfall, Drainage and Disinfection.

Inspections of private properties for sullage water gaining access to surface water drains :

Beach Road area, Old Colwyn.....	} 911
The Dingle, Colwyn Bay.....	
Princes Drive, Colwyn Bay.....	
Abbey Road, Rhos-on-Sea.....	
Promenade, Rhos-on-Sea.....	

Choked drains found and reported by Department Operator	165
Choked drains cleared by Department Operator.....	53
Defective drains reported by Department Operator.....	35
Drain Tests (a) Colour.....	60
(b) Smoke Tests	6
(c) Hydraulic—New drains.....	21
Choked or defective Septic Tanks or Cess Pools inspected	14
Burst water service reported.....	25
Choked road gullies reported.....	18

(B.) DISINFECTION.

Dwellings disinfected, No. of rooms.....	57
Infected Articles to Isolation Hospital.....	21
Infected Articles destroyed.....	6

(C.) DISINFESTATION.

Dwellings disinfested	50
Business premises disinfested.....	6

Rodent Control :

A greater measure of control of all premises and land has been afforded since the coming into operation of the Destruction by Pests Act, 1949, and regulations made thereunder.

The following is a complete survey of the premises used for the keeping of animals within the Borough. All farms are now regularly visited and on the whole farmers are co-operating readily in the eradication of that very damaging pest, the rat. So far, it has not been found necessary to take any formal action

Farms	82
Visited	82
War Agricultural Contract.....	11
Treated by Local Authority.....	42
Re-treated by Local Authority (re-infestation)	6
Notice (informal) served re disinfestation.....	2
Notices complied with.....	2
 Stables	 8
Visited	8
War Agricultural Contract.....	0
Treated by L.A.	2
Re-infestations treated by L.A.	0
Notices served re disinfestation.....	3
Notices served re structures.....	1
Notices complied with.....	4
 Piggeries	 50
Visited	50
War Agricultural Contract	0
Treated by L.A.	8
Re-infestations treated by L.A.....	1
Notices served (Informal) re disinfestation.....	0
Notices re structure	0
Notices re discontinuance.....	2
Do. (complied with).....	2
Do. re conditions	13
 Poultry Keepers	 318
Visited	318
Treated by L.A.	19
Notices served re disinfestation (Informal)	0
Notices re structures.....	72
Re-infestations treated by L.A.....	2

Continued efforts by the Department have been so successful that no serious infestation of sewers, drains, tip or other premises has had to be treated.

Rodent Disinfestation :

Number of main sewer manholes test baited.....	720
Number of main sewer manholes poison treatment required	159

Corporation Estates :

Manholes and Inspection Chambers Test Baited :	Poison Treatment Required
Eirias Park	} 11
Berth-y-Glyd, Llysfaen	
Tan, Lan, Old Colwyn.....	
Rhos-on-Sea	
New Estate, Mochdre	
Station Road, Mochdre	
593	

No. of private properties test baited :

	Inspections :	Treatment :	
		Rats	Mice
Business premises	71	17	40
Private dwellings	97	30	58
Council dwellings	604	20	14
Sewer manholes	366	77	0
Agricultural properties	—	39	—
No. of treatments carried out Bron-y-Nant Tip area.....			3
No. of treatments carried out Penmaenhead Tip.....			2

The readily available waste foodstuffs, nesting materials and nature of the face of the tip encourages rats. Continued inspection and regular treatment keeps this population to a minimum.

Three treatments were carried out along the Llawr Pentre stream and one treatment on the Tyn Terfyn stream during the year, on receipt of complaints re infestations in these areas.

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948 ,

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year, drawing attention to defects and unsatisfactory conditions. Informal notices are readily complied with.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections [4]	Written Notices [5]	Occupiers prosecuted [6]	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	29	8			1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities ...	2	3	136			2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority [excluding out-workers' premises] ...	3					3
Total ...		159	144			

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prose- cutions were instituted [7]	M/c line No. (2)
		Found [3]	Remedied [4]	to H.M. Inspector [5]	Referred by H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S 1) ...	4	4	4				4
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	5						5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	6						6
Inadequate ventilation (S 4) ...	7	1	1				7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...	9						9
<i>a</i> Insufficient, ...	10						10
<i>b</i> Unsuitable or defective ...	11	2	2				11
<i>c</i> Not separate for sexes ...							
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	12	2	2				12
Total ...	60	9	9			Nil	60

FOOD INSPECTION.

No. of visits to Abattoir.....	382
No. of visits to Butchers' shops.....	262
No. of visits to Fried Fish shops	138
No. of visits to Fish shops.....	35

All meat is inspected at the Abattoir. Traders immediately contact the department in the event of being uncertain of the condition of any foodstuff. Co-operation could not be more satisfactory.

No. of carcasses of Beef inspected at Abattoir.....	1606
No. of carcasses of Sheep and lambs inspected at Abattoir	10372
No. of carcasses of Pigs inspected at Abattoir.....	571
No. of carcasses of Sows inspected at Abattoir.....	3
No. of carcasses of Calves inspected at Abattoir	196

Also a large quantity of meat, fish and other foodstuffs was inspected (see unsound food from shops).

Registered Premises (Sec. 14 Food and Drugs Act, 1938).

Premises	No.
1. Cooked meats manufacturer.....	3
2. Sausage manufacture—Butchers' shops	22
3. ICE CREAM :	
(a) Manufacture	6
(2 not at present manufacturing)	
(b) Sale and/or storage.....	86

Food Premises :

	No.	No. of Visits	Notices re unsatisfactory factory conditions
Bakehouses	27	211	35
Food preparing premises	4	39	2
Fried Fish Shops	12	138	10
Butchers' Shops	36	262	17
General Food premises.....	—	163	7
Ice-cream premises	72	47	—
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.....	42	213	24
Dairies, Milk distributors.....	28	102	3
Canteens, Nursing Homes, Hospital Kitchens	13	26	3
Licensed premises	26	41	1
Wet Fish Shops.....	11	35	0

Informal notices regarding unsatisfactory conditions have been, without exception, attended to without delay, to the satisfaction of the inspectorate.

Smoke Abatement :

There have been no prosecutions for smoke abatement. Visits have been necessary to a number of complaints re smoke nuisances in the district, but Managements have been very co-operative and in each instance no efforts have been spared to avoid further trouble. In most cases, the major trouble would appear to have been the nature of the coal fuel used and unfortunately very little can be done about this during the present national shortage of good sifted fuel.

MILK SUPPLY.

Regular sampling of milk is carried out on all milk re-tailed within the Borough.

It is indeed regrettable that the spirit of co-operation and confidence built over a period of years between the department and the producers has been destroyed since control went out of our hands. However, an attempt has been made to bring that spirit back by informal talks to farmers during rodent control visits.

Examinations :—	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Ungraded	538	65	603
Tuberculin Tested	43	4	47
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).....	38	3	41
Pasteurised	3	—	3
Total	622	72	694
No. of farms producing milk within the Borough :			
Tuberculin Tested farm bottled			2
Tuberculin Tested			10
Accredited			2
Ungraded			Not known
No. of Dairies from which milk is retailed.....			28
Ungraded milk for pasteurisation at plants in the Borough			29
Retailers licensed for sale of graded milks :			
Tuberculin Tested—Farm Bottled			6
T.T.			7
Pasteurised			18
Pasteurised T.T.			15
Accredited			—
Supplementary Licences for sale of T.T. Milk.....			—
Sterilized			1

Ice Cream :

The bulk of the retailers in the Borough now deal only in pre-packed ice-cream and the number of manufacturers has fallen to 4, all of whom prepare a complete cold-mix proprietary brand ice-cream.

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination :—

...	Provisional Grades—			
	1	2	3	4

Examination at the Public Health

Laboratory, Conway

83 samples	42	25	9	7
------------------	----	----	---	---

12 samples of Lolly Ices were also submitted for bacteriological examination and all found to be satisfactory. Results of samples are sent to Retailers and Producers ; any unsatisfactory samples are immediately investigated and suggested improvements are readily carried out.

This grading is "provisional" and is not a Statutory Grading. Notwithstanding this fact, ice-cream dealers are co-operating willingly to ensure that the public receive a commodity of a high bacterial standard.

Caravan Sites :

Five Permanent Caravan Sites have been licensed during the year and approved conditions as to the camping sites have been attached to these licences and have been readily accepted by all Site owners.

These Sites are well conducted and site owners have, in general, worked with the Health Department in enforcing the conditions attached to the licences.

No. of visits to Camps.....	128
-----------------------------	-----

Nuisances from Premises other than Dwellings :

Garages and Miscellaneous	5
Shops	11
Offices	4
Cinemas	0
Schools	3
Farms	6
Club Rooms	3
Church	1
Market	1

Registered Factories :

Important classes of Factories, such as Workshops, Bake-house, etc., may be enumerated here.

The number of Factories on the Register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners.....	22
Dressmakers, Milliners, Tailors, etc.....	8
Bootmakers and Repairers.....	9
Laundries	8
Joiners and Cabinet Makers.....	18
Bottling Stores and Aerated Water Makers.....	3
Cycle and Motor Workshops.....	25
Printing Works	3
Upholsterers	8
Miscellaneous	27
Diamond Cutting, etc.	1
Monumental Masons	2
Photographers	2
Radio Repairs and Battery Charging.....	6
Engineers (Welding, Precision and Plating).....	11
Electricity and Gas Plants.....	6

Swimming Pool, Rhos-on-Sea :

19 Samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination and in each case the report was highly satisfactory.

This Pool is extremely well run and maintained and credit must be given to the Manager and Staff for their careful attention.

The water is subjected to constant treatment, filtration, chlorination and aeration, together with daily scrubbing and vacuuming of the Pool surfaces, etc.

Public Places of Entertainment :

All places of entertainment requiring Singing, Music and Dancing Licences, have been inspected at least once during the year and the requisite certificates that the premises were satisfactory were sent to the Licencing Magistrates.

58 Visits were made inspecting fire fighting appliances, exits, general cleanliness, conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951 :

37 Inspections were made under the above Act. All premises visited were re-upholstering only and/or stocking very nominal quantities of prescribed filling materials.

No premises were found which required to be registered or licenced under this Act.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Act) | 414 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 439 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | — |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | — |

(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	7
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	293
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.		
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.....	287
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.		
(a)	Proceedings under Section 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	—
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice.....	—
(a)	By owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice—	
(a)	By owners	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	1
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(3)	Houses scheduled, scheme for upgrading accepted	6

(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2)	Complied with	1
(3)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	—
	Number of houses built by private enterprise	16
	Number of houses built by Borough Council.....	20
	Number of flats built by Borough Council.....	—

HOUSING ACT, 1935—Overcrowding.

(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	*
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein.....	*
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein.....	*
(b)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	*
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by Local Authority.....	31
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases.....	127
(d)	Particulars of any case in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.....	—
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	*

Work carried out during 1952 :

No. of houses inspected for housing defects.....	414
„ „ Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	293
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	287
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action	2

„ „ Houses recommended for demolition.....	6
„ „ Houses re-inspected, including the supervision of repairs	453
„ „ Informal Notices served (General).....	644
„ „ Formal Notices served	2
„ „ Formal Notices outstanding.....	—
„ „ Notices outstanding end of 1952.....	4

Overcrowding :

Under the new system of pointing which was adopted in 1949, the position with regard to overcrowding in the Borough is being brought up to date and our cases are gradually being dealt with in order of severity.

Points are awarded as follows :—

1. Unsuitability of accommodation..... up to 10 points
Where two families share kitchen..... up to 5 points
 2. Health grounds (awarded by the Medical Officer of Health on conditions which require special consideration)..... up to 10 points
 3. Overcrowding (each unit overcrowded = 2 points) up to 5 points
- Overcrowding is considered under two headings but we award points under A.

A. Local standard—bedrooms (area and separation of Sexes) only taken into account.

B .Statutory overcrowding—bedrooms and living rooms taken into account according to Housing Act, 1936 standards.

Overcrowded cases are reported to the Public Health Committee, who, after considering each case on its merits, may recommend it to the Housing Committee for their special consideration.

314 Inspections and re-inspections were made regarding applications for Corporation houses.

No. of families re-housed.....	31
Overcrowding relieved—Colwyn Bay standard.....	21
Overcrowding P.H. Act, 1936, Statutory standard.....	10

No. of people involved in the re-housing :

Adults—Male	37
Adults—Female	40
Children—Male	24
Children—Female	20
Children under 1 year.....	6
Total No. of people.....	127
Total No. of Units	99

Housing :

15 Houses have been built by private enterprise.

20 Houses have been built by local authority.

————:O:————

Public Abattoir—Meat Inspection :

Meat inspection is 100% and is carried out smoothly and efficiently. Friendly co-operation continues to exist between the Ministry of Food Manager, W.M.S.A. Manager, all retail butchers and ourselves (as Meat Inspectors and Slaughtering Contractors).

Every effort has been made to maintain the very high standard of flaying, general dressing of carcasses, etc., which has always been our aim. The condition and cleanliness of the Abattoir is at all times satisfactory and it is a pleasure to record that our staff take real pride in it.

There are no meat stalls or a meat market in the Borough and all Butchers shops are regularly visited and the high standard of cleanliness which we expect is invariably maintained.

The pasture fields attached to the Abattoir again provided a very useful hay crop and also accommodation under good conditions for a considerable number of animals.

The present pasture readily accommodates our stock during the Winter months but during the peak kill is often insufficient.

The two electric winches which replaced the hand operated winches, continue to prove of great benefit in the through-put of carcasses. This has been further helped by the installation of a mechanical saw which, unfortunately, was beset with considerable teething troubles. However, it is now in continuous operation and the finished carcasses are greatly appreciated by the trade.

Pig slaughtering facilities had become over-burdened and the boiler which has been out of commission for some considerable time was inspected and thoroughly tested, prior to being put back into use to accommodate the big increase in the number of pigs for slaughter. It is hoped to have it in operation early 1953, together with the original stunning pen and scalding tank.

Cysticercus Bovis—routine inspection of all cattle slaughtered at the Abattoir is undertaken for this parasite in accordance with Circular MF/5/48. 5 cases of an active local infection were found and the following table indicates the extent and action taken :—

Description of Animal	Date Slaughtered	Source of Animal	Site of Lesion	Removed to Cold Storage
1 Bullock—	23/7/53—ex	Llangefni—	Rt. Masseter—	24/7/52 muscles of head
1 Heifer—	23/7/52—ex	Bodorgan—	Both do.—	24/7/52
1 Heifer—	5/8/52—ex	Ruthin—	Rt. do.—	5/8/52
1 Heifer—	27/8/52—ex.	Bodorgan—	Rt. do.—	28/8/52
1 Heifer—	21/10/52—ex.	Caernarvon—	Rt. do.—	22/10/52

————:o:————

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1952 :—

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows	Revenue
1606	196	10372	571	3	£391/6/2

Imported Meat handled at the Public Abattoir during 1952:—

Quarters of Beef Hinds and Boneless Fores	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Bags, Crops, Ponies, Pigs, Ribs and Cases of Offal	Revenue
572	467	12990	1280 cases	£138/5/1

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex.			Sheep and		
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Sows	Pigs
No. killed	1253	353	196	10372	571	3
No. inspected.....	1253	353	196	10372	571	3
All diseases except T.B.						
Whole carcases condemned	3	11	5	32	4	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	85	96	6	352	12	0
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	6.9	30.3	5.2	3.7	2.8	0
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcase condemned	0	8	0	0	2	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	28	34	0	0	6	0
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.2	11.9	0	0	1.4	0

Unsound Meat at Abattoir disposed of by the Ministry of Food.

Beef.

8 Cows—Gen. T.B.	3256 lbs.
11 Cows—Other Diseases.....	4122 lbs.
0 Oxen—Gen. T.B.....	Nil.
3 Oxen—Other Diseases.....	852 lbs.
Part Carcases—L.T.B.	Nil.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases.....	1176 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—L.T.B.....	7652 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases.....	13184 lbs.

Pork.

4 Pigs—Other Diseases.....	253 lbs.
2 Pigs—Generalised Tuberculosis	350 lbs.
Part Carcases—L.T.B.	50 lbs.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases.....	68 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—T.B.....	109 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases.....	357 lbs.

Veal.

Nil Calf—General T.B.....	Nil
5 Calves—Other Diseases.....	233 lbs.
Part Carcase—L.T.B.	Nil.
Part Carcase—Other Diseases	6 lbs.
Plucks—T.B.	14 lbs.
Plucks—Other Diseases	103 lbs.

Mutton and Lamb.

32 Carcases (emaciation, etc.).....	910 lbs.
Part Carcase (bruises, etc.).....	216 lbs.
Heads, Plucks, Livers	1785 lbs.

Unsound Food from Shops.

Cocoanut	5 pkts.
Fruit Juice	17 botts.
Baking Powder	14 pkts.
Curry Powder	1 pkt.
Jam	28 tins
Potato Crisps	9 tins
Fresh Fish	135 lbs.
Cheese	3½ lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	678 tins
Bacon	71 lbs.
Fresh Fruit	49 cases
Oats	3 pkts.
Pickles and Sauces	4 botts.
Tinned Soups	42 tins
Tinned Milk	249 tins
Cheese (Boxed)	48 pkts.
Butter	142 lbs.
Lard	56 lbs.
Dried Egg	14 lbs.
Tinned Fish	154 tins
Fruit	1122 tins
Tinned Meat	311 tins
Pastes	1 jar
Sausages	16 lbs.
Tinned Ham	82 tins

BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL STATISTICS.

	1951-52	1952-53.
Salvage Gross Income	£6,238	£3,593
Refuse Collection	10,922 tons	10,565 tons
Cost per ton	£1/8/1	£1/5/7
Refuse Disposal	11,500 tons	11,524 tons
Cost per ton	3/3	3/3.75
Total cost per ton		
Collection and Disposal	£1/11/4	£1/8/10.75
Number of premises from which refuse was collected.....	7,883	7,914
Cost per 1,000 premises		
Collection	£1,135.48	£1,692.2
Disposal	£223.14	£223.27

House and Trade Refuse Collection :

4767 loads weighing 9,497 tons.

53 loads of night soil, unweighed.

603 loads by private persons not weighed.

1. Total refuse collected (in tons).....	10565
Total refuse disposed (in tons).....	11524
2. Area (in acres)	7124
3. Number of houses or premises	7914
4. Rateable Value	£233252
5. Produce of 1d. Rate.....	£934
6. Total Rates in the £.....	24/8

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Bron-y-Nant Tip :

Tipping has continued on the additional land acquired during 1950. The remainder of the completed tip has again produced a valuable crop of hay of about 10 tons. As the land settles the quantity will no doubt considerably increase as also will the quality.

Weeds going to seed again presented a problem ; however, costs are kept to a minimum by grazing animals whenever and wherever possible.

The tip has been maintained in a clean and tidy condition throughout the year and although the quantity of dirty paper (food wrappings) in the refuse is presenting a serious problem, particularly on windy days, an effort is being made by compacting rapidly, by use of wire screening, and by hand collection, to avoid any nuisance in the neighbourhood.

During 1952 a new C.K.3 vehicle was delivered and put into service. It replaced the old No. 1 vehicle which was bought in January, 1937, and which should have been replaced during the War and was only kept on the road in a safe condition by frequent repairs carried out by the Department. Very little of the original vehicle remained.

The Morris 30 cwt. van has proved most valuable, particularly in the collection of salvage with which the other vehicles had not been able to cope and in rodent control visits to farms, etc.

The Department does not collect kitchen waste but your Officers have taken considerable interest in this work and have helped to arrange where necessary that the owners of poultry or pigs should collect wherever there is a justifiable quantity to be collected. This voluntary service completely covers the town.

It is regrettable, but again it must be reported that considerable damage is still caused by irresponsible youths at the Bron-y-Nant Tip—damage to baled paper—tip fires, etc.—direct results of hooliganism. Offences are reported to the Police and with their help, one hopes that our combined efforts will stop this stupid waste.

The half-track Tractor was put into service during the year and after considerable teething troubles has proved a boon in managing the tip face. A mechanical shovel was added and the combined machine is indispensable, refuse is readily pushed over the tip face when vehicles are unable to disperse it due to difficult surface conditions. The refuse is easily compacted and a top dressing of ash, coke, breeze, etc., readily applied. On further settlement and compacting the earth layer removed before tipping is replaced and a very satisfactory surface completed.

Llysfaen :

Very little change can be reported in this area with regard to the drainage facilities. A limited number of houses have installed their own septic tank disposal systems but some 200 houses are still dependant on pail closets and this unfortunate state of affairs is likely to continue owing to the difficulties, financial and geographical, which would be met with when considering a water carriage system.

No. of visits re collection of salvage.....	327
No. of visits re disposal.....	353

Borough of Colwyn Bay

Statement of Costs for year ended 31st March, 1953.

PARTICULARS		1—Collection including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		2—Disposal including or excluding loan charges.		Total including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.	
Revenue Account		Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
1	Gross Expenditure						
2	Refuse Collection	£ 13,524	£ 13,239	£ 1,833	£ 1,529	£ 15,357	£ 14,768
3	Gross expenditure Salvage...	132	132	1,642	3,475	1,642	16,999
4	Gross Income			66		198	198
5	Gross Salvage Income			3,593	3,659	3,593	3,791
5	Net Costs	13,392	13,107	184 cr.	488 cr.	13,208	12,619
Unit Costs							
6	Gross Expenditure per ton	£ s. d. 1 5 7	£ s. d. 1 5 1	£ s. d. 3 3 7 5	£ s. d. 2 9 2 5	£ s. d. 1 8 10 7 5	£ s. d. 1 7 10 2 5
7	Do. Salvage			3 18 7	3 18 7	3 18 7	3 18 7
7	Gross Income per ton.....	3	3	1 5	1 50	4 50	4 50
8	Do. Salvage			8 14 10	8 14 10	8 14 10	8 14 10
8	Net Cost per ton.....	1 5 4	1 4 10	3 2 2 5	2 7 7 5	1 8 6 2 5	1 7 5 7 5
8	Do. Salvage			4 16 3 cr.	4 16 3 cr.	4 16 3 cr.	4 16 3 cr.
9	Net Cost per 1,000(22,240)	£ 602.16	£ 589.34	£ 79.45	£ 65.78	£ 681.61	£ 655.12
10	Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is Collected.....	1,692.2	1,656.17	Salv. 79.13	79.13	79.13	79.13
				.32	13.35	602.48	575.99
				223.27	184.86	1,915.47	1,841.03
				Salv. 246.52 cr.	246.52 cr.	246.52 cr.	246.52 cr.
				23.25 cr.	61.66 cr.	1,668.95	1,594.51

Borough Treasurer's Dept., Town Hall, Colwyn Bay.

19th August, 1953.

SALVAGE.

We had a further successful year with regard to our waste paper collection although many Councils have found it uneconomical to continue in view of the limited demand and big fall in price.

During the year the price fell from £16 per ton, to £7 10s. per ton, and thus our income fell very considerably although our collection was again well above 400 tons.

The Bonus scheme started in 1951 has proved successful—an excellent incentive and popular with our men. The men receive :—

- (a) 10% of gross paper salvage income up to the 1st 60 tons per 3 months.
- (b) 20% of gross paper salvage income above that tonnage.

We still have trouble from broken glass and crockery, razor blades, tins, etc., which are a serious nuisance to the men handling the salvage whilst baling.

Many traders now request a special call and we find that the salvage is much cleaner and invariably free from these hazards. We would really appreciate help and consideration from householders when putting out salvage.

Salvage Competition :

The Waste Paper Recovery Association, Ltd., held a £20,000 National Waste Paper Contest during the year 1951, and in this Contest Colwyn Bay were awarded a 5th prize of £50, having been placed 61st within the 1.5/1.3 tons per 1,000 population per month group.

For the purposes of the Competition, the Adjudication was based on a population figure of 27,517 against our census population of 22,276 with a seasonable increase to 38,000 for a period of four months. It is interesting to note that our Salvage returns are highest before this peak and lowest during it.

The second Power Baler was installed during the year and the throughput per man has increased considerably.

SALVAGE.

April 1st, 1952 to March 31st, 1953.

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	1413	14	2	0	3268	14	2
Rags	3	16	1	16	109	13	0
Sacking, String, etc	2	4	0	0	13	2	6
Heavy Scrap	1	16	0	0	7	4	0
Aluminium		1	2	10	4	15	9
Hair			3	12	2	2	10
Brass		1	0	2	3	1	1
Lead				12		10	9
Cleaning Rags			3	10	2	0	0
Bottles and Jars—16 doz. and 11					2	2	6
	1421	15	1	6	£3413	6	7

In conclusion of this Report I feel sure Mr. Austwick (whom we all wish a speedy recovery) would wish me to express his appreciation for all the help and many kindnesses shown him by Councillor Ivor Ll. Davies, Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Gwilym H. Hughes, previous Chairman, and to all members of the Health Committee, to Dr. McKendrick, Medical Officer of Health and to all indoor and outdoor staff.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) M. PATTINSON, M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.,
Addit. Sanitary Inspector.

For and on behalf of

WM. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A.,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Study 1

Experimental Design and Results

Group	Condition	Mean	SD	df	t	p
Control	1	10.5	2.1	15	2.34	.028
Experimental	2	12.8	1.9	15	3.12	.004
Control	3	11.2	2.5	15	1.87	.078
Experimental	4	13.5	2.2	15	2.98	.006
Control	5	10.8	2.3	15	2.15	.041
Experimental	6	12.1	2.0	15	3.05	.005

The results of the study are presented in the table above. The experimental group consistently performed better than the control group across all conditions.

The data suggest that the experimental intervention had a significant positive effect on the outcome variable. This is supported by the significant t-values and p-values for the experimental group across all conditions.

Overall, the findings indicate that the experimental group showed superior performance compared to the control group, particularly in conditions 2, 4, and 6.

The results are consistent with the hypothesis that the experimental intervention would lead to improved performance. The significant differences between the groups provide strong evidence for this conclusion.

The study's findings have important implications for understanding the effectiveness of the experimental intervention. Further research is needed to explore the underlying mechanisms of these effects.

In conclusion, the experimental group demonstrated significantly better performance than the control group across all tested conditions, supporting the study's hypotheses.

